

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## NOVELS AND STORIES.

1. THE MARQUIS OF LOSSIE. A ROMANCE. By GEORGE MACDONALD. \$2.00, pp. 240. J. B. Lippincott & Co., 12mo.
2. ALL WRONG, A LEAF FROM A DRAMA. 12mo, pp. 136. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
3. THILY ALL DÖ IT; OR, MR. MIGGS, OF DANBURY, AND HIS NEIGHBORS. By J. M. BAILEY. 12mo, pp. 313. Lee & Shepard.
4. THE NEW SCHOOL MA'AM; OR, A SUMMER IN NORTH SPARTA. 16mo, pp. 144. Loring.
5. CARITA. A Novel. By MRS. OLIPHANT. \$2.00, pp. 193. Harper & Brothers.

"The Marquis of Lossie" is a sequel to Mr. Macdonald's novel "Malcolm," yet is sufficiently complete in itself to read as a separate story. It begins with the revelation of the secret with which the former work concludes. Malcolm is introduced to the reader as the actual Marquis of Lossie, while serving his titled sister's groom, and the interest of the novel is, naturally, the political and social life of Naples, regulating the finances and attending to the navy of the new kingdom, and taking an active part in the discussions of parliament. He was in his place in parliament on the 29th of May, but, on returning home in the evening, he seemed weary and disengaged. The same night he was seized with violent indisposition, which soon began to show grave symptoms, and on the morning of June 6 "he rendered to his God one of the noblest souls that ever animated a mortal being." The volume closes with a brief sketch of Cavour's position as a statesman. He was, first and last, a liberal conservative in the broadest sense of the word. Of the forms of government his preference was for a constitutional monarchy rather than a republic. The latter, he believed, was not adapted to the customs and needs of modern Europe. In any case, he was wont to say, it prepossesses the accomplishment already of that great task of popular education which is the work of the century. His ideal of government was that of a guide, and an ever active adviser. He used liberally as a means of extension and conquest in behalf of monarchy, while he converted monarchy into the regulating force of a successful revolution, and made it the guarantee of unity. He thus bequeathed a monarchy to Italy which cannot be touched without placing the national existence in jeopardy. In matters of religion, his watchword was: "A free church in a free state." He aimed at the complete emancipation of national and civil society; but, when skilfully handled, it is quite as serviceable to the author and attractive to the reader as the secret that is withheld. We find more directness of plot than in most of Mr. Macdonald's previous novels; less tendency to digress, and sink the characters in their own speculations; and more restraint of that impulse to preach on all occasions which interferes, and sometimes seriously, with narrative art. In Malcolm, the three characters of fisherman-groom, marquis, and lay preacher are not always harmoniously blended, but he remains mainly from beginning to end, and never gets away from our hearty sympathies. Lady Florimel is rather a slight and shadowy character, yet she is decidedly more real than Lady Clementina, whose nature seems to have been pieced together out of certain moral qualities, in order to illustrate the higher development of the same qualities in the hero. The bolder characters are all admirably drawn; nothing could be truer to real life than the manner in which Peter's jealousy of his old comrade is represented. The disclosure of Malcolm's birth is managed with genuine dramatic skill, especially in bringing together all the personages of the story, without improbability and without confusion. Mr. Macdonald's strongly religious nature leaves its stamp upon everything he writes. It is healthy, humane and elevating, and the reader only now and then suspects that he is being interested for the sake of exhortation. In fiction, the good lessons which are insensibly imbibed are those which are most fruitful in their operation.

"All Wrong" is a short story, in which private theatricals, tenement houses, and strikes of coal miners are oddly mixed together. The heroine, who bears the brilliant name of "Gem," falls from wealth into pinched circumstances, suffers moderately, and is happily married at the end. The plot shows no experience, and the characters are neither so clear nor so consistent as they might be. He intended to make the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope the means of freedom for his spiritual power. He was ready to grant every liberty in exchange for the liberty which he claimed for the State. The student of Italian politics, and, indeed, of European politics in general, will find a broad and comprehensive view of the subject in the present volume. It has comparatively little interest as a special biography. It affords an admirable example of political disquisition. The vein of saucy theorizing, which is so congenial to the French intellect, is happily relieved by a large proportion of sagacity and practical good sense.

ONE YEAR ABROAD. By the Author of "One Summer." 12mo, pp. 247. James R. Osgood & Co.

The charm of this charming book of travelling sketches consists in its perfect naturalness without any affectation of simplicity. It is certainly from the hand of a woman, who describes the fresh impressions of novel scenes with a delightful feminine candor, and with no fear of the charge of egotism. In truth, the presence of the writer is conspicuous on every page, giving form, and color and vitality even to familiar objects, and beguiling the reader to an interest in places and persons, all admirably drawn; nothing could be truer to real life than the manner in which Peter's jealousy of his old comrade is represented. The disclosure of Malcolm's birth is managed with genuine dramatic skill, especially in bringing together all the personages of the story, without improbability and without confusion. Mr. Macdonald's strongly religious nature leaves its stamp upon everything he writes. It is healthy, humane and elevating, and the reader only now and then suspects that he is being interested for the sake of exhortation. In fiction, the good lessons which are insensibly imbibed are those which are most fruitful in their operation.

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THE SCIENCE OF RHETORIC. By DAVID J. HILL. 12mo, pp. 304. Sheldon & Co.

In this valuable treatise, the author has arrived at a systematic presentation of the laws of discourse, rather than an introduction to English composition. Among the original features of the work is a full discussion of the relation between thought and expression, in which the views of the author are illustrated by numerous quotations from standard writers on the subject. Defining the object of discourse as the production of change in the mind by means of ideas, expressed through language, the science of rhetoric enhances the power of the mind effectually the chance of ideas, the peculiar characteristics of the main classes of ideas, and the special properties of language as a medium of expression. Under these respective divisions, Professor Hill has presented an acute analysis of the principles of rhetoric, offering numerous profound suggestions, which are equally applicable to the philosophy of the mind and the conditions of effective discourse.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS AND PAPERS. Vol. III. 8vo, pp. 241. Hard & Tongue.

The transactions of the American Public Health Association, contained in this volume, include an account "Food in its Relation to Personal and Public Health," by Austin Flint, M. D.; papers on "Abortion," by Henry G. Crowell, and Edward H. James, M. D.; "The Influence of Private Dwellings and Other Habitats on Public Hygiene," by Stephen Smith, M. D.; "Illuminating Gas in its Relation to Health," by Edward S. Wood, M. D.; "The Safety of Ships and of Those who Travel in Them," by John M. Woodworth, M. D., and other articles relating to public and private sanitary conditions, which may be profitably consulted by the students of hygiene, and persons in charge of municipal arrangements for the preservation of health.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR. BY E. JANEX, A. M. 12mo, pp. 193. Henry Holt & Co.

In this excellent compendium of the principles of French grammar, the author has aimed not so much at a conversational class-book, as at a complete manual for study and reference in the attainment of a thorough knowledge of the language. The materials of the work have been largely drawn from the German treatise on French grammar by Metzler, though other sources of standard authority have not been neglected. The whole has been recast in an original form, eliciting ample experience and practical sense on the part of the author, whose labor will afford a valuable supplement to the apparatus in general use for studying the French language and literature.

RAILWAY REVENUE, AND ITS COLLECTION. BY MARSHALL M. KIRKMAN. 12mo, pp. 493. The Railroad Gazette.

The author of this volume here describes the results of many years' experience in the business organization of American railroads, the collection of their revenues, and the elaborate system of bookkeeping essential to the accuracy of accounts. His work presents a series of minute, and almost exhaustive details on the subject, and may be read with interest by all concerned in the successful operation of railroads, whether officers, employees, stockholders, or creditors.

THE MYTHOLOGY OF GREECE AND ROME. From the German of O. SEEMAN. Edited by H. B. BRANCH, B. A. 12mo, pp. 311. Harper & Brothers.

The influence of Count Cavour is here treated in the spirit of philosophical discussion, with rather a scanty narrative of the incidents of his career, and few illustrations of the traits of his personal character. His success as a statesman is ascribed to his genius for business, his breadth and versatility of mind, his marvelous fertility of expedients, and the contagious power of a sympathetic nature. His early practical training gave him a singular advantage in the management of public affairs. Devoted to the realization of a grand political idea, he was master of all the details of administration and of political economy. Completely identified with his country, he was as well acquainted with every province and town of Piedmont as with his own private estate at Lerici. He was equally at home with the concerns of agriculture, commerce, industry, maritime interests, state finances, and even the finances of the communes. He had the art of interpreting dry financial statements by a skillful grouping of facts and figures, so as to lend them a living interest. The superiority of Cavour was founded on the originality and harmony of his nature. He had nothing of the ambition or vanity of the commonplace statesman. Free from arrogance, from uncertainty of purpose, from the desire for effect, he was the most natural, straightforward and artless of politicians. He carried out his engagements with wonderful ease, never using the red tape of artificial etiquette, and cordial and sincere in all his relations with men. Whatever savored of affectation or display was singularly repugnant to his character. In the midst of the most important affairs, he never lost his cheerfulness or animation; the brightness of his temperament shone forth in the alacrity of his manners; he entered with keenest zest into the enjoyments of his life; and

his spirit was as free from rancor or bitterness as that of a child. The early Summer of 1861 found Cavour laden with a complication of political burdens, but apparently in full possession of all his resources of vigor and activity. At one and the same moment he was engaged in establishing the relations of Italy with Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, negotiating with the Emperor of the French on the subject of Rome, minutely observing the troubled affairs of Naples, regulating the finances and attending to the navy of the new kingdom, and taking an active part in the discussions of parliament. He was in his place in parliament on the 29th of May, but, on returning home in the evening, he seemed weary and disengaged. The same night he was seized with violent indisposition, which soon began to show grave symptoms, and on the morning of June 6 "he rendered to his God one of the noblest souls that ever animated a mortal being." The volume closes with a brief sketch of Cavour's position as a statesman. He was, first and last, a liberal conservative in the broadest sense of the word. Of the forms of government his preference was for a constitutional monarchy rather than a republic. The latter, he believed, was not adapted to the customs and needs of modern Europe. In any case, he was wont to say, it prepossesses the accomplishment already of that great task of popular education which is the work of the century. His ideal of government was that of a guide, and an ever active adviser. He used liberally as a means of extension and conquest in behalf of monarchy, while he converted monarchy into the regulating force of a successful revolution, and made it the guarantee of unity. He thus bequeathed a monarchy to Italy which cannot be touched without placing the national existence in jeopardy. In matters of religion, his watchword was: "A free church in a free state." He aimed at the complete emancipation of national and civil society; but, when skilfully handled, it is quite as serviceable to the author and attractive to the reader as the secret that is withheld. We find more directness of plot than in most of Mr. Macdonald's previous novels; less tendency to digress, and sink the characters in their own speculations; and more restraint of that impulse to preach on all occasions which interferes, and sometimes seriously, with narrative art. In Malcolm, the three characters of fisherman-groom, marquis, and lay preacher are not always harmoniously blended, but he remains mainly from beginning to end, and never gets away from our hearty sympathies. Lady Florimel is rather a slight and shadowy character, yet she is decidedly more real than Lady Clementina, whose nature seems to have been pieced together out of certain moral qualities, in order to illustrate the higher development of the same qualities in the hero. The bolder characters are all admirably drawn; nothing could be truer to real life than the manner in which Peter's jealousy of his old comrade is represented. The disclosure of Malcolm's birth is managed with genuine dramatic skill, especially in bringing together all the personages of the story, without improbability and without confusion. Mr. Macdonald's strongly religious nature leaves its stamp upon everything he writes. It is healthy, humane and elevating, and the reader only now and then suspects that he is being interested for the sake of exhortation. In fiction, the good lessons which are insensibly imbibed are those which are most fruitful in their operation.

THE LIFE OF COUNT CAUVER. From the French of M. CHARLES DE MAZELAY. 8vo, pp. 252. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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